

Societ Communist Programme (III)

SOCIALIST CAMP'S COLLECTIVE EXPERIENCE

Following is the third instalment of the text of the draft programme of the Soviet Communist Party, to be presented to the Twenty-second Congress in October, as translated into English by Tass, the official Soviet press agency, and published last week:

WHAT ARE THE PRINCIPAL LESSONS TO BE LEARNED FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE?

Soviet experience has shown that the people are able to achieve socialism only as a result of the socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Despite certain specific features, this experience has shown that the historical conditions of socialist construction in the Soviet Union, then in a hostile capitalist encirclement, this experience has fully confirmed the fundamental principles of socialist construction, principles which are of universal significance.

Soviet experience has shown that the working class can fulfil its historical mission as the builder of a new society only in a society with the non-proletarian working masses, primarily the peasantry.

Soviet experience has shown that the victory of the socialist revolution alone provides all possibilities and conditions for the abolition of all national oppression, for the voluntary union of free and equal nations and nationalities in a single state. Soviet experience has shown that socialism and peace are inseparable. The might of socialism serves peace. The Soviet Union saved mankind from Fascist enslavement. The Soviet state, which champions peace and implements the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence, is a mighty barrier to imperialist aggression. Soviet experience has fully borne out the Marxist-Leninist theory that the Communist party plays a decisive role in the formation and development of socialist society. Only a party that steadfastly pursues a class, proletarian policy, and is equipped with progressive, revolutionary theory, only a party solidly united and closely linked with the masses, can organize the people and lead them to the victory of socialism.

Highroad to Socialism

Soviet experience has shown that fidelity to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, their firm and unswerving implementation, is a defence of those principles against opportunists and all other enemies, are imperative conditions for the victory of socialism.

The world's greatest revolution and the socialist reorganization of society, which has attained unprecedented heights in its development and prosperity, have confirmed in practice the historical truth of Leninism and have delivered a crushing blow to social-reformist ideology.

As a result of the devoted labour of the Soviet people and the theoretical and practical activities of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, there exists in the world a socialist society that is a reality and a science of socialist construction that has been tested in practice. The highroad to socialism has been paved. Many peoples are already marching along it, and it will be taken sooner or later by all peoples.

I. THE WORLD SOCIALIST SYSTEM

The Soviet Union is not pursuing the tasks of Communist construction alone but in fraternal community with the other socialist countries.

The defeat of German fascism and Japanese militarism in World War II, in which the Soviet Union played a decisive part, created favourable conditions for the overthrow of capitalist rule in a number of European and Asian countries. The peoples of Albania, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Poland and Rumania and still earlier the people of the Mongolian People's Republic, adopted the path of socialist construction and together with the Soviet Union formed the socialist camp. Yugoslavia likewise took the socialist path. But the Yugoslav leaders by their revisionist policy contravened Yugoslavia to the socialist camp and the international Communist movement, thus threatening the loss of the revolutionary gains of the Yugoslav people.

The socialist revolutions in Europe and Asia dealt imperialism a further powerful blow. The victory of the revolution in China was of special importance. The revolutions in European and Asian countries are the biggest event in world history since October, 1917.

A new form of political organization of society, people's democracy, a variety of the dictatorship of the proletariat, emerged. It reflected the distinctive development of socialist revolution at a time when imperialism had lost strength and the balance of forces had tilted in favour of socialism. It also reflected the distinctive historical and national features of the countries concerned.

There emerged a world socialist system, a social, economic and political community of free sovereign peoples pursuing the socialist and Communist path, united by common interests and goals and the close bonds of international socialist solidarity.

In the people's democratic socialist production relations are dominant and the socio-economic possibility of capitalist restoration has been eliminated. The successes of these countries have conclusively proved that true progress in all lands, irrespective of the level of their economic development, can be achieved only under socialism.

The combined forces of the socialist camp guarantee each socialist country against encroachments of imperialism, reaction, the consolidation of the socialist countries in a single camp, its increasing unity and steadily growing strength, ensure the complete victory of socialism within the framework of the system as a whole.

The countries of the socialist system have accumulated considerable experience in the remodelling

of the lives of hundreds of millions of people and have contributed many new and specific features to the forms of political and economic organization of society. This experience is a most valuable asset to the international revolutionary movement.

It has been borne out in practice and recognized by all Marxist-Leninist parties that the processes of socialist revolution and construction are founded on a number of basic objective laws applicable to all countries entering upon the socialist path.

Rule of the People

The world socialist system is a new type of economic and political relationship between countries. The socialist countries have a common economic basis — a social ownership of the means of production; the same type of political system — rule of the people with the working class at their head; a common ideological basis — Marxism-Leninism; and common interests in the defence of their revolutionary gains and national independence from encroachments by imperialism, reaction and great common goal — communism. The socio-economic and political community of purpose is the objective ground for lasting and friendly intergovernmental relations within the socialist camp.

The distinctive features of the relations existing between the countries of the socialist community are complete equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, and fraternal mutual relations within the socialist camp. In the socialist camp or, which is the same thing, in the world community of socialist countries, there have no special rights or privileges.

The experiences of the world socialist system have confirmed the need for the closest unity of countries that fall away from socialism, for their united effort in the building of socialism and communism. The line of socialist construction in isolation detached from the world community of socialist countries, is theoretically untenable because it conflicts with the objective laws governing the development of socialist society. It is harmful economically because it causes waste of social labour, retards the rates of growth of production and makes the country dependent upon the capitalist world.

It is reactionary and politically dangerous because it does not unite, but divides the peoples in face of the united front of imperialism, forces, because it nourishes bourgeois nationalism, which is a gross underestimation. If this is an example of the way doctors stand by their Hippocratic oath, then I cannot see much use in maintaining that custom.

As a concrete suggestion for mutual action, I propose that 10 per cent of all the sums expended by the various political parties for their election campaigns should be used for buying isolation wards for all those hospitals without them. I personally would prefer to vote for any party that would make such a contribution instead of covering the hoardings with ridiculous posters of letters of the alphabet.

As they combine their efforts in the building of a new society, the socialist states give active support to and extend their political, economic and cultural cooperation with countries that have cast off colonialism. They maintain — and are prepared to maintain — broad mutually advantageous trade relations and cultural contact with the capitalist countries.

The development of the world socialist system and of the world capitalist system is governed by diametrically opposed laws. The world capitalist system emerged and developed in a fierce struggle between the countries composing it, through the subjection and exploitation of the weaker countries by the strong, through the enslavement of entire continents to the status of colonial appendages on the basis of sovereignty and free will and in conformity with the fundamental interests of all the countries of that system.

Whereas the world capitalist system is governed by the law of uneven economic and political development that leads to conflicts between countries, the world socialist system is governed by opposite laws, which ensure the rapid, steady and balanced growth of the economies of all the countries belonging to that system. Growth of production in a country belonging to the capitalist world deepens the contradiction between capitalist and intensifies competition.

community has confirmed that their fraternal unity and cooperation conform to the supreme national interests of each country. The strengthening of the unity of the world socialist system on the basis of proletarian internationalism is an imperative condition for further progress of all its member countries.

The world socialist system has to cope with certain difficulties, deriving chiefly from the fact that the majority of the countries in that system had a medium or even low level of economic development in the past, and also from the fact that the processes of socialist construction are in their infancy. To be continued. Previous instalments appeared on August 6 and 7.

They (the Government) view with equanimity the death sentence for someone between 18 and 21, and yet they get squeamish at the idea of leading a boy with a cane or a birch.

— Lord Chief Justice Parker

France has become wedded to her century — President de Gaulle.

I remember no time when the people of this country were better housed, better clothed and more employed than now. — Mr. Harold Macmillan.

Agreed communists are frequently drafted so as to be seen by the public. — Mr. Hugh Gaittelli, M.P.

Kennedy to his aide: "Ring up Mao and ask them what to do."

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make a noise any time of the day can be taken to court. Transistor radios are prohibited in parks or in any public place where people may be disturbed. Yours, etc.

AFRICAN EXHIBITIONS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir — May I point out an error in the article "History-making 'Fair Drew Crowds' in the 'Herald' by Helge Dudman, which appeared in your issue of July 23. The Israel Exhibition in West Africa was managed by me in London, the Ivory Coast capital, whereas in Lagos and Accra, Mr. A. Chotter was in charge. Yours, etc.

WIZO IN EILAT

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir — In your news item of today about the 60-bed Hospital to be built in Eilat, you mention a "Canadian branch of Hadassah" as the initiator.

I would like to point out that actually there is no Hadassah branch in Canada. Rather it is the "Hadassah-Wizo Federation of Canada." This organization is affiliated directly to World Wizo and supports several other noteworthy projects in Israel such as Hadassah — the Canadian Wizo Children's and Youth Village and the WIZO Hanna Maisei-Shohat Agricultural Secondary School at Nahalal.

Yours, etc.

Mr. N. MARGULIES, Chairman, World Wizo Publicity Department

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SHADOW OVER TURKEY

Yassida Sentences Likely to Affect Forthcoming Elections

By DAVID BATHAM

ISTANBUL (OFFNS).

AS the Yassida trials of the deposed Turkish leaders draw to their close, the great question today in Turkey is: Will they end with death sentences and executions? Whichever way the decision goes, it will be one of the utmost importance for Turkey's future. For the punishment meted out to former Prime Minister Adnan Menderes and his colleagues will set a precedent for future changes of power in Turkey.

Under the law the High Court must pronounce verdicts and sentences. But all death sentences have to be confirmed by the National Unity Committee, the ruling military junta; thus the responsibility for any executions will rest squarely on the soldiers. There are signs that the junta is divided over this decision.

Many people argue for death. The recent popular referendum on the new constitution held on July 8, which was in fact a vote for or against the revolutionary regime, resulted in a poll of 38 per cent. "No!" — a great shock for the Army leaders. The tough school in the junta, arguing from the size and strength of the opposition in the country revealed by the referendum, are said to hold that anything less than the death penalty, at least for Mr. Menderes and the former President, Mr. Bayar, would be a sign of weakness which

might have dangerous consequences.

There are also those intellectuals who profess that Turkey's goal is democracy, and who maintain that Menderes and Bayar, and others too, should be hanged as a warning to future governments that democratic principles must never again be flouted in Turkey.

Western Opinion

General elections for the return to a civil power have been promised by the Army leaders for October 15, and the election campaign, with many political parties in the field, will begin on September 10. This will come immediately after the Yassida sentences. What the "execution school of thought" among the democracy-minded intellectuals seem not to have pondered is whether the drastic sentence they advocate really provides the best foundation for Turkey's new democratic regime.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) denies that it is the higher standard of living that is responsible for the 25 per cent trade deficit in the first half of 1961; this retreat, the paper claims, should be put down to faulty economic policy. For the time being we are being assisted by capital investments from abroad; but the day is drawing near when this flow will drop and we shall have to pay for imports by our own greater production efforts. Stepped-up industrialization is not enough; we shall need more efficient planning.

Discussing the problem of old and new slum quarters, Lamerhav (Abdud Ha'avoda) severely criticizes the quality of public housing, claiming that adequate and wholesome housing is a prerequisite of real integration.

Hahaker (Liberal) thinks we should be thankful for the State Department's frank admission that the U.S. means to do nothing with regard to the Suez blockade. Washington's purpose is apparently to permit nothing to interfere with its hush-hush efforts to bring about an Israel-Arab understanding; but Nasser's

dation for Turkey's new democratic regime.

The pro-executionists know that they will have against them the full force of outside opinion in many parts of the world, particularly in the West. Diplomatic representations in favour of clemency have already been made by several Western Governments in the military government, though not yet surprisingly enough, by the United States.

It is not surprising that Moscow has not joined the foreign governments who have taken this line. Indeed, Moscow's propaganda line, for some months now, has been in favour of death sentences at Yassida. The probable motive behind this, apart from stirring up confusion in neighbouring countries, is that the Soviets hope that the subsequent Western outcries against the "Terrible Turk" might raise the question of excluding Turkey from the Western community.

LAWYER'S QUIBBLE

Apart from this many Turks hold that the main charge against the fallen leaders, which carries the death penalty, that Menderes and his colleagues violated the constitution and tried to set up a dictatorship in Turkey, has not been conclusively proved, and as such has devolved into an interminable argument about subtle points of constitutional law. Defence counsel, at some risk to themselves, have done a good job of work. Many people feel it would be absurd for dozens of heads, or even a single head, to roll for what amounts to a lawyer's quibble.

There are also convincing arguments that even if Menderes did violate the constitution, his was not the first Turkish government since the democratic regime was installed to do so. As Mr. Menderes said in his own defence, there are good grounds for arguing that the previous President of the Republic, Mr. Ismet Inonu, violated the constitution in 1948 when he held general elections which were universally admitted to have been rigged from start to finish. Two weeks ago, moreover, General Gurcel, the present head of state, issued an edict banning all public discussion of the trials, the referendum, or the elections, in most people's view a flagrant violation of the still existing clauses of the constitution.

If others, even the present leaders, have done it, it is hardly surprising that Menderes and his government should be made the scapegoats, and pay for the abuses of Turkish politics over a long period with their lives.

WE WANT SOCIAL LIBERALISM

Liberalism is fighting for the eternal ideal of ensuring the freedom of man against government, organizational and economic bodies, which frequently tend to enslave him. However, our liberalism is social liberalism which holds that it is not enough to strive for freedom but we must also create the conditions for its existence — and that is the duty of society and the state. There can be no freedom without social security, the protection of the weak and providing of aid to the needy. But all these are possible without nationalizing the economy which only nationalizes the citizen and deprives not only the capitalist but also the worker of their freedom. True democracy and social liberalism are possible only within the framework of a free regime.

WE Therefore Stand For:

- ONE TRADE UNION ASSOCIATION, (Histadrut) open to every worker, which will serve the worker and not dominate him.
- THE FREEDOM TO WAGE A PROFESSIONAL STRUGGLE, including the right to strike even in the Histadrut companies and factories.
- PROTECTION OF THE REAL VALUE OF wages and support for salaries linked to the cost-of-living index; the worker should not have to bear the consequences of an inflation for which he is not responsible. We support a wage policy that encourages professionalism, specialization and progress.

WE Therefore Stand For:

- SOCIAL SECURITY by means of a policy of full employment, including employment for elderly persons, old age insurance, sickness and accident insurance, insurance for large families, unemployment insurance, and, of course, national health insurance by means of a national sick fund which will lighten the burden of health expenses for the worker.

WE Therefore Stand For:

- PARTICIPATION OF WORKERS IN PROFITS: The encouragement and introduction of various methods to make workers participate in the enterprises' profits, both in the Histadrut and private economy, because we believe that we can thus increase the profitability of the enterprises by letting the worker know that he is partner both to the effort and to the rewards of his labour. Such participation of the worker in profits will also increase social justice and a new relationship between employer and employees, in a pluralistic society, which allows for the coexistence of different social and economic forms of the private, cooperative and national sectors.

PLEASE NOTE:

MAPAI HAS DEVELOPED A SYSTEM OF MAKING THE CITIZEN, THE STATE AND THE WORKER DEPENDENT ON THE GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS, AND, THROUGH THEM, DEPENDENT ON MAPAI. WE WANT TO SAFEGUARD PROFESSIONAL RIGHTS AND SOCIAL SERVICES WITHOUT PARTY INTERVENTION.

Vote for a system of economic efficiency and social security together with freedom

VOTE

AMERICAN RABBI VISIT ELIAS'S BENEVOLENCE WINE CELLAR

The Elias wine cellar in Benayama was in holiday dress for the visit of 200 rabbis and Jewish community leaders from the U.S. on Thursday. They and their wives were entertained at long tables in the garden of the Elias Wine cellar by a welcoming committee composed of Mr. L.E. Elias, General Manager; Mr. M. Alon, head of the Local Council; Mr. M. Shapira, Secretary of the Benayama Workers' Council; Elchon Ya'akov and Benayama rabbi; Nahum Levi, Director of Palestine-British Bank Ltd and Elias wine cellar.

The Head of the American Rabbinical Association had the honour of placing the wreath at the entrance to the new wing of the expanded wine cellar, in which an additional IL1,000,000 has been invested.

Mr. L.E. Zeller, head of the visit, said that the Israel Government must will this year grant Elias an "Authorized Exporter" certificate and that Elias will in the near future bring to the market two new products: Bar Mitava Wine and Bar Mitava Brandy, in honour of Israel's thirtieth anniversary and that of Elias. He noted that all products of Elias sold to the U.S.A. are named "Benayama."

Mr. N. Shapira, Secretary of the Benayama Workers' Council, said that the Elias wine cellar has been a success story. Elias has awarded the highest prize ever: IL 1,140 against IL 1,072 awarded to the runner-up. Mr. Levy added that the expanded Elias wine cellar house has one barrel from the U.S. for storage of half a million additional litres of wine, for ageing, and that nearly four million tons of grapes will be used by Elias this season for marketing wine to Israel and twenty-three other countries.

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With a toast to the vineyard owners and workers and to the enterprise's success, the guests parted from their hosts very cordially, promising to hasten their efforts and their influence in their communities in the U.S. to bring Elias the popularity it deserves.



Day after Tomorrow drawing of MYAL KAPATIN

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